

THE SONS OF BETH.

Labor Day Ceremonies Described Through the Country.

Parades and Picnics Features of the Celebrations.

The Eight-Hour and Other Questions Discussed.

Longer Strikers in Some Cases Report to Injunctions.

Observance of Labor Day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 2.—Labor Day was celebrated in western Pennsylvania to-day for the first time. Business was generally suspended, but the only public demonstration in this city was a parade of the United Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood, in which 200 participated. Picnics were held by other trades at Greensburg, Latrobe, labor organizations and grangers participated. Afterwards a monster meeting was held, at which addresses were made by prominent labor leaders, favoring an eight-hour movement. In the coke region the works are generally idle. A large mass meeting was held at Scottdale.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Labor Day here was ushered in by bright sunshine. From early morning the streets were crowded by the sons of toil. However, numbers of working girls were trudging along as usual, with much in their hands. In a majority of cases they were found working in cigar factories and other concerns, the owners of which had no respect for labor day. On the east side many factories observed the seven o'clock whistle. A exchanges are closed. A procession which was not as large as last year's, was greeted along the route by enthusiastic crowds.

BOSTON, September 2.—The observance of Labor Day was more general than before. Business was entirely suspended. A procession was the feature of the day.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Labor day was observed by two processions, one under the auspices of trades and labor assemblies, the other Knights of Labor. Both marched through the streets, then proceeded to picnic grounds outside the city.

KANSAS CITY, September 2.—There was no general observance of Labor Day here. There was a parade participated in by carpenters in the morning.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 2.—Labor day was celebrated by a parade of 3000 men, reviewed by Governor Seward. There was a picnic in the afternoon, at which the eight-hour question was discussed.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—The observance of Labor Day was obstructed by rain.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Despite the bad weather favored the first observance in this city of Labor Day. Banks and exchanges closed so nearly all day, and factories and other business establishments closed in the afternoon.

DENVER, September 2.—Labor Day was generally observed here to-day. The banks, state and federal offices and business houses closed. A monster parade composed of all labor organizations of the city formed up on 16th street with a number of handsome floats and marched through the city to the picnic grounds, where the day was spent in speech making, dancing, etc.

DETROIT, Mich., September 2.—Labor day was very generally observed here to-day. Knights of Labor paraded the streets and picnicked at Belle Isle Park. There was a monster mass meeting at the Detroit Driving Club grounds this afternoon, when the eight-hour question was discussed.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2.—In spite of rains which came at intervals during the day, a general strike was observed here to-day. The Knights of Labor paraded the streets and picnicked at Indianapolis Park. There was a large mass meeting at the morning. About 2000 people went to the meeting. A majority of the men carried small American flags.

TOLEDO, September 2.—Labor day was observed here by a general cessation of all business. The parade was large and imposing.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Labor day was pretty generally observed here to-day. Knights of Labor paraded the streets and picnicked at Concordia Park. There was an immense picnic was held.

KANSAS CITY, September 2.—Disparades from points in Kansas state that Labor day was generally observed throughout the state.

OMAHA, September 2.—Labor day was celebrated here by a procession composed of 5000 trade unions, to-day, by a picnic in the park.

LEADVILLE, September 2.—Labor day was observed by the general closing of mines and business houses. A parade two miles west of town was one of the features, over 200 miners being in the military and secret societies being in line. At the 10th park prominent speakers addressed thousands of people.

NEWARK, N. J., September 2.—Differences in the Knights of Labor caused the labor parade here to be a failure. The Knights of Labor, orators, Master Workmen, Powdery and ex-Governor Abbott, Mr. Powdery and Labor Day were to have become a national holiday.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—At the conclusion of the picnic given in honor of Labor Day by the United Labor League and the Central Labor League, a telegram to Burns, leader of the London strikers, tendering greeting and sympathy.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., September 2.—National labor day was appropriate yesterday. There was a general suspension of business and a large parade.

NEW YORK, September 2.—A mass meeting at Cooper Union in favor of the

eight-hour movement to-day, resolutions were adopted sympathizing with and pledging financial aid to the London strikers.

MONTREAL, September 2.—To-day was observed as a legal holiday, and members of the various labor organizations to the number of 7000 paraded the streets to the Casino de Maisonneuve, where a picnic was held.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 2.—Labor day was observed yesterday here, a large concourse of working men parading and afterward repairing to a park where they listened to addresses and topics of interest to them.

The Great Strike.

LONDON, September 2.—The great strike is still in force. Neither side has made a move yet to-day. There are signs of grumbling among the strikers over the division of relief funds, but the men generally stand firm.

Three thousand tailors struck this morning and are parading the streets.

DUNDEE, September 2.—The trades union congress here adopted resolutions of sympathy with the strikers and called upon the various trades of the United Kingdom to render a possible financial support.

LONDON, September 2.—Information was received by the police that Burns had urged the strikers to proceed to the docks and expel the men working there.

LONDON, September 2.—The dock companies are better satisfied with the aspect of affairs. They have increased the number of men at work in line with some of the strikers. It is asserted that there is a split among the strikers, and that a committee has been appointed to go to London to represent the strikers.

TOUCHEUR CO. WORKERS AND WORKMEN

visited a large number of vessels in the river and forced the men out of work.

BLACKBURN, September 2.—Three thousand men have been struck owing to a cessation of trade.

LONDON, September 2.—A mob of 800 strikers invaded Albert docks this afternoon and compelled the workmen to quit.

LONDON, September 2.—A delegation of ship owners waited upon the coca companies and urged them to give strikers power to make their own arrangements with the men or the discharge and loading of vessels. The chairman of the docks committee refused to meet the owners not to press their request as to grant it would be impossible without concerning the points which the companies are fighting against.

At a meeting of wharvers a resolution was adopted advising the strikers to accept the dock companies' offer.

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AMERICAN CYCLISTS IN EUROPE.

The Manager of the Touring Club Describes the Run from Paris to Zurich.

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ZURICH, AUGUST 5, 1889.

Our party of twenty-seven reached this hospitable city in good order yesterday afternoon, and we are comfortably quartered at the Hotel Beauvois with the stars and stripes floating above its roof. The journey after from Paris has been made in a leisurely way and has proved one of unmixed entertainment and enjoyment throughout. The landscape, and scenery we encountered, both in France and Switzerland, have recalled many a fragment of memories from forgotten picture galleries, and wherever we have passed, the townspeople and peasants have vied in showing us in varied kindness and courtesy. To quote the expression of one of our party, "the trip from Paris to Zurich has been one continuous picnic."

There was a great crowd gathered before the hotel on a Tamise, in the Rue d'Ager, to see us go by, as we had been to Paris a short time ago.

Baron de and Mr. and Mrs. Wetminster, the two mounted on a "Candem Safety," had kindly offered us their escort as far as Fontainebleau, and sure a number of the Paris wives made an accompaniment our cavalcade to that point, making a joy party the whole distance, without touching a foot to the jocca.

There we had our first glimpse of the glorious scenery of the Jura.

Next morning we had an uphill walk of eight miles to the Swiss frontier which we passed at Les Roussettes.

Who shall explain the mysteries of custom house duties? Some of our party were required to deposit 20 francs duty each on their bicycles, receiving therefore a receipt on which the amount would be refunded to them by the customs office at their point of exit from Switzerland, while others of the party simply rode by the custom house at Les Roussettes, unheeded or unnoticed, in any way whatever. Curious people these custom house officials wherever you may travel.

We found the Swiss roads equally good with those in France, just after passing Fribourg, a magnificent view, embracing the city and lake of Geneva and the distant Alps beyond, elicited general exclamations of surprise and delight. Passing on through Gex, we reached Geneva about noon and were soon duly installed in our quarters at the hotel de Post, where we remained as guests for two days. We were nobly entertained at the Casino, on the second evening of our stay, by M. Brode, director of the Geneva bicycle fraternity.

Then came a delightful trip by steam-er on the Rhone and picturesquely Lake Leman, which brought us to the historic castle of Chillon, where we spent a couple of hours inspecting the interior of that venerable pile, including the carcer in which Bonivard passed so many weary years of imprisonment. Mr. Higgins, whose "Kodiac" is so comical, used this opportunity to jump into a small boat, and again a captain notwithstanding the cast of the castle from the water side.

From Sens, via Fougny, to Tonnerre, we had a level country and fine roads, so that some six of the party, Kirk, Brinsford, Levy and Schneidauer determined to go in for a "century" run, and, in spite of a strong head wind, they accomplished it, running back from Fougny, after lunch to Sens, then forward again through Tonnerre and on to Tonnerre, making a run of 66 miles in a day of ten hours.

We passed a pleasant night and forenoon at Tonnerre, chafing with many of the townspeople, who were very sociable and kind and after lunch, pushed on to Moret, which was reached about 2 p.m. After visiting the ruins of the Chateau and discussing an excursion, our party, a few whom had been with the patriotic spirit, gathered in front of the hotel and sang "Star Spangled Banner" and other national songs in ten minutes' time. The street was so packed with people, a swarming mass of good natured and demonstrative citizens, that it was impossible for a vehicle to pass. Suddenly one of the party happened to call for the "Marseillaise," a clover mounted a cass, commenced "L'Allons enfants de la patrie" in the most approved style, and the immense crowd enthusiasm joined in the chorus. Then, in turn, some Frenchman in the crowd who was poster-cried, "Chante Yankee Doodle," whereupon our boys commenced the good old familiar strain, and it was applauded to the echo.

The next morning, our cavalcade went gay out of Moret and the bicycles were profusely decorated with red, white and blues, and every small boy in town to follow us as long as his legs would carry him. We kept together, singing the national airs in chorus, as we wizzed across the country, and every one of us thinking owing to some. At St. Seine, where we encamped, we found the hotel dining room profusely decorated with the stars and stripes and the colors in honor of our arrival. A pleasant incident was a little speech by Mr. Eastwood, who proposed the health of the president of the United States, and followed it up with some timely remarks. Just at this juncture, one of our party, Roseboom, who had had a few miles up the road and been obliged to come in apart, was carried in triumphantly on the shoulders of his countrymen to the hotel, a dinner, a dinner, and a star was made over the mountain of the axe of Zurich and this city, which we reached in good time.

We found our arrival had been anticipated and to-morrow, on the eve of our departure, a dinner is to be given in our honor by the Civic Council of Zurich, at which the American consul, Mr. C. A. C. C. Thompson, Pres.

Colorado College Notice.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Aug. 21, 1889.

A number of young men and women have indicated their purpose to attend the college this fall, who will be more or less dependent upon their own exertions for support.

There are those in our city who are desirous of securing the services of any of these students for a limited time each day, who will confer a great favor by not trying at the early convenience.

WILLIAM F. STOCK, A.M.

Messrs. Browning & Evans, No. 27 West Euclid street, have recently purchased the remainder of the stock of Art Bros., in the second story of the Armory building, and can accommodate

them, at which latter point our party will break up, some taking ship for home, and others proceeding to different destinations on the continent or in the British Islands.

J. A. EWELL,
Manager of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

The Cricket Match.

The weather favored the cricketers at their second venture Saturday, which, on this occasion, ended in a decisive victory for the home team. The Captain of Denver won the toss and decided to put the Americans to the bat. King and DeCoursey opened the defense and soon set it down to good work. King was in great hitting form, treating the bowlers with the utmost freedom. The captain on the other hand played very steadily, and in spite of a very severe blow on the hand from a ball, remained at the bat for nearly two hours, but was eventually caught for a wicket. King's score of 63 was an exhibition of splendid cricket, such as has never been seen in this state before. In trying to drive a "wicket" he was unfortunate, with the score standing at 92. DeCoursey, the next comer, failed to score, and Doug as joined the captain and the runs came fast.

The captain was however short of dismissals by a catch at point and Doug to follow. Two runs later the bat was given to an Co. man joined Doug and announced in to make runs in the usual very manner. Doug as next succumbed after making a useful, and Co. man was short of dismissals. For the same number. The next man, Doug, played good cricket at his seven runs. Strikers next were Co. man, Doug and King, playing very good cricket, being not out for 5 runs. Doug followed and immediately drove the ball twice to the boundary. Co. man, who next took the bat, was retired by a splendid catch from Gammon, causing a confusion in the batsman's mind. King made a rare visit but shortly left to Langridge, the inquisitor closing for 43 runs, the highest score ever made in the west. Mr. Gammon's bowing is deserving of mention, taking 7 wickets at a small cost, and was well backed up by Langridge.

The Captain's started with an umbrella to say, and though Gammon (22 and Freeman) did their utmost to avert defeat, the total score of the visitors' side of the home team's 82 was 140. Strikers as usual took a fair share of the wickets, and was as busy as ever. Two runs later the bat was given to an Co. man, who next took the bat, was retired by a splendid catch from Gammon, causing a confusion in the batsman's mind. King made a rare visit but shortly left to Langridge, the inquisitor closing for 43 runs, the highest score ever made in the west. Mr. Gammon's bowing is deserving of mention, taking 7 wickets at a small cost, and was well backed up by Langridge.

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LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Balance Between Them, After All, is Not a Very Unequal One.

New York Commercial Bulletin.

In a work published last year, a well-known writer on economic subjects endeavored to trace some doctrinaire, and others proceeding to different destinations on the continent or in the British Islands.

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245, North Euclid Street..... 550
WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

W. S. Roerig, et al. to C. A. Leed, et al., 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370,

WARNING TO PARENTS.

Why Do American Women in Europe Go Astray?

Lady Hooper Answers the Question in a Letter.

The Notorious Mrs. Blackford--The Beloved Mrs. Musard.

A Warning to Parents About to Send Their Girls Abroad.

PARIS, August 19, 1889.

Why do American women in Europe go astray? is the question that the American resident abroad has of late years been frequently asked upon to ask. Various scandals with transatlantic girls or women as their heroines have great yesterdays been prominent upon public notice. And it is a melancholy fact that these histories are far from being the best of that nature that have occurred or started the American communities in Europe.

Natura y one is impelled on hearing of the misconduct of one's country-women to ask oneself the obvious cause of such misconduct. For the American woman of the educated classes has literally no reason for going astray. She is so shielded and hedged around by public usages and public opinion, that, to take the fatal leap from the pinnacle of consideration to the crest of infamy, seems, to an outside observer, to be one that should be well nigh impossible. And yet it is taken, and that far more often than the world imagines. Again we ask ourselves why?

Whenever a full history of this nature becomes public, the newspaper reporters generally take the ground that the erring woman was impelled to her misconduct by the overwhelming influence of one. This is especially the case if the female in question chances to be young and beautiful. An immense sense of false sentimentality and misplaced sympathy is then bestowed upon the heroine of the story, somewhat in the style of that which is accorded to an assassin who has been tried and condemned to death. As none of these sympathizers have the time or the opportunity to bestow a thought on the affairs of the murderer's victim, so are neither sympathy nor consideration shown for the female whose case, where a husband and children, or parents and sisters, are left to weep, too often with broken hearts, the death of her who has wronged her some. And the ground taken, that intense and overwhelming love has driven the erring one from the paths of rectitude, is almost invariably a mistake. Love has very little to do with the matter in the great majority of instances.

Ambition sometimes wrecks the lives of the young girls who come from the United States to study art or music. The mistress of a great painter or a famous impresario has far better opportunities of winning prominence and fame in her chosen profession than have the young girls who are patient and conscientious in their studies, and who try to make their way by the sheer force of talent and industry merely.

For these last, who form, to the joy of our nation, be it said, the large majority of the young American girls abroad, success is far harder to achieve than it is for their less highly principled colleagues. They are, however, in the majority of cases by their competitors, less to enter than themselves usually, who make of their laxity of principle a stepping stone to fame, and in some instances to fortune. There are at least three of the American prima donnas now flourishing in Europe, whose careers have been begun and maintained on this doleful basis.

But the chief cause that leads any American woman astray is an inherent tendency to vice. It is, happily, very rare, and it may or may not be a hereditary tendency, but as a rule it is nothing of the kind. Women, sprung from families where every female member in their own and the preceding generation have been far above reproach, have shunned all the traditions of their race, and have trodden the paths of evil with unswerving feet.

Take, for instance, the case of the a. notorious Mrs. Blackford, whose career added more than one chapter to the annals of European scandals. She was born of a highly respectable family of Penobscot, Maine, her father having been a Presbyterian clergyman of high standing. She was related to several prominent, and celebrated personages of her native state. She was possessed of exquisite beauty and almost irresistible fascination. One of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, who had charge of her affairs after the death of her husband, related to the writer the following story, which depicts a woman, and others of her class, better than whole pages of analysis and description could do.

After the settling up of the deceased Mr. Blackford's estate on a few thousand dollars remained for his widow and her little girl. "Now Mrs. Blackford," quoth her legal adviser, "you are a young and very beautiful woman. Go to Washington, engage a handsome suite of rooms, and entertain elegantly. There once again the power of an inherent tendency that may seize their girls. There are so many wealthy single gentlemen permanent becomes manifest for good, as

in other instances we have cited it as being for evil.

A beautiful young American actress, not eighteen years of age, who had been on the stage ever since her earliesthood, who supported a rapturous family out of her slender earnings, and who was often forced to do without not only the luxuries, but the comforts of life, was once asked by one of her comrades how it was that, though as she had doubtless often seen, she had never gone astray. The young girl paused and meditated for a moment, before replying. "Well," she answered finally, "the fact is, I just can't." Even the great actress never drew a picture more true than that of "Denise," the girl heroine of "Bonheur des Dames," who resists the influence of poverty, and temptation, and even that of her overwhelming love for the man who over her, simply because the inborn purity of her nature will not suffer her to yield.

This peculiar idea and safeguard is fast possessed by the vast majority of American women. As for those who have it not, and who cherish in their hearts, not the only love that symbolizes the saintliness of the Queen of Heaven, but the poisonous serpent, emblematic the rank infamy that reeks from the portals of hell. EUGONETTE.

Bell in Ohio Mounds.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Soon after the 1st of March, I left for southern Ohio to collect relics to be placed on loan exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. During the past two months I have been gradually rising into the ranks of the semi-monarchs. My career made more than one city ring with its scandal. Like Mrs. Blackford, she scorned hypocrisy, and openly announced her intention of living as she lived and doing what she pleased. Her start brilliant, but now large artifice, beauty, occasion, attracts the glance of her former friends. They knew their fair countrywomen in the days of their modest and unassuming manners and mode of existence in past years. Now, the date in his pilgrimage through the inferno, they can but look on her and then pass on. She has no need of her or pity. She leads a very gay life, dresses superbly, and boasts openly of the luxuries and influence that she enjoys.

But across the Atlantic there is a quiet some over which a dark shadow has fallen, cast by this seemingly brilliant career. And now what will it end? Presumably as at the rest have ended. For it is the rarest thing in the world for an American woman of good social standing, who goes as stray, to close her existence in anything like luxury or even comfort.

Mrs. Blackford died of cancer when she was only a little over forty. The notorious Mrs. Beecher, who died from the United States, after trying to shoot a former lover, did, indeed, achieve marriage with a titled European. But she died since mysteriously disappeared, and no one knows what has become of her.

A beautiful and gifted young American prima donna, who went some years ago to sing in Russia, and who became the mistress of the heir to an aristocratic family, returned to Paris and died here of typhoid fever soon after the birth of her son. A terrible and tragic incident marked the catastrophe of her brief, dying life. The physician, called in to attend her, telegraphed to her mother in America as soon as the case assumed a serious form. The poor, old, ailing reaceted Paris only a few hours after her unhappy child had expired. She knew nothing of her wrong doing, and believed her to be still the fair innocent girl that had not her some few years before. The nurse, thinking that the young mother had been a married woman, brought, as a consolation, a little infant to the aged woman. The wretched and bereaved parent realized the situation at a glance and fell fainting to the floor.

The late Madame Musard was one of the few American women in Europe who chose a life of wrongdoing in splendor and luxury. Up to the last, the gorgeousness of her toilet, and her dresses, and her jewels, were the talk of Paris. The sale of the latter attracted crowds to the Etoile Drouot for a week. The whole of the two principal rooms in that great auction mart was lined with show cases, where was exhibited the dazzling collection, a fortune in itself, beginning with the Empress Eugenie's brooch, necklace of large pearls, and going down to hand-mirrors and glove-boutonnieres set with diamonds. But she was neither well-born nor well-bred. She began life as a dish washer and stair scrubber at a hotel in Boston. She closed it in a mad house, her once lovely face disfigured by a stroke of facial paralysis, which had caused the permanent closing of one of her eyes severa years before. Yet, though she was not found want, nor forsaken, her end may be considered as more fortunate than most of those of her countrywomen who have occupied a similar position.

It is impossible to speak in terms of too strong reprobation of the conduct of those parents and guardians in the United States who suffer young American girls to come to Europe, unchaperoned and unguarded, to study painting or music. Yet, in the majority of such cases, our girls pursue a straightforward, unswerving course, heading neither the temptations nor the demoralizing influences that may seize their girls. There are so many wealthy single gentlemen permanent becomes manifest for good, as

AN AMERICAN SINGER.

Mary Van Zandt Believes Her Impression of Europe.

For Maria Patti, Frederic, Under the Master Lampert.

Errors of Nihilism--The British Empress' Visit.

The Prince Imperial's Approaching Tour in America.

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LONDON, August 24, 1889.

It is impossible for me to recollect when I first began to sing, for my family say that I used to try and sing before I could talk. Anyway, at three years old I used to sing little songs and tunes that my mother taught me, and I fancy I need hardly remind Americans that it is from her I inherited my musical talents. In our home in New York we used to see singing birds in cages, and I believe I took some of my earliest singing lessons from them, learning to imitate the little birds and the pure, high notes of their celestial warbling.

Iaving, so to speak, born with a voice, it was natural that my operatic career should have been decided on at a comparatively early age. It is always considered the correct thing to come to Europe for a musical education, and so, when I was fourteen years of age my mother and I left New York, and I was established at Milan under the care of the great maestro Lampert. He has trained some of the greatest singers of the century--Kuonian, Alcan, Gayarre, Persiani are a number among his pupils. He was immensely kind to me and most encouraging about my voice from the very first. I remember he used to call me his "little Valdron," which was a very big compliment indeed from him. Dear old Lampert! He must be at least eighty by this time, and he is still teaching away at Milan, but I doubt come again, when I look forward to singing in the Etoile du Nord and in Romeo et Juliette. This season I have only sung in Don Giovanni and the Sonambula and the Nozze di Figaro, none of which are my favorite parts. There is a very great difficulty in obtaining tenors with voices suitable for really light opera; for this reason I have not been able to appear this summer either in Dinora or the Barbiere or in Lakme, in all of which I specially enjoy singing. The part of Lakme suits my voice admirably, for it was written on purpose for me by Delibes, after I had sung 150 nights as Mignon in Paris.

This has been my third season in London, although on the two previous occasions I sang not at Covent Garden, but at Her Majesty's. Next year I shall be at least eighty by this time, and I doubt come again, when I look forward to singing in the Etoile du Nord and in Romeo et Juliette. This season I have only sung in Don Giovanni and the Sonambula and the Nozze di Figaro, none of which are my favorite parts. There is a very great difficulty in obtaining tenors with voices suitable for really light opera; for this reason I have not been able to appear this summer either in Dinora or the Barbiere or in Lakme, in all of which I specially enjoy singing. The part of Lakme suits my voice admirably, for it was written on purpose for me by Delibes, after I had sung 150 nights as Mignon in Paris.

In spite of its wretched climate and constant fogs, I have grown very fond of London as a residence, no capital of Europe is so pleasant. It is quite possible that in future I may transfer my permanent home from Paris to London.

There was a time when I never expected to leave Paris, but since three years ago, the Parisian public proved to me the fitness of their humor, I do not care to live there any more.

Every week I receive the most ancient letters begging

me to revoke my decision and to sing

once more in the French capital, and

the other day there came a long

letter from Y. V. musical critic to

the Figaro, begging me to forgive

and forget, and assuring me of the most

enthusiastic reception from all classes.

But, though I may forgive, I unfortunately cannot forget, and I do not think

I shall ever re-appear on the stage in Paris.

My American countrymen must not

imagine that because I have never yet

visited my native land that I am indiffer-

ent to their good opinion. On the

contrary, my most ardent wish is to sing

in the United States, and I shall never

feel that I have attained to the height

of my artistic ambition until I have won

the applause of the American press.

For years my mother and I have longed

for our return home, and we confidently anticipated crossing the Atlantic this winter,

but unavoidable business engagements

have intervened to detain us, and now

the pleasure must be postponed for another year. When we come, we will be for a

or eight months' tour under the

management of my friend Mr. E. E.

Abbey in accordance with an old promise

made to him.

I can only say that it will be an immense pleasure to me to re-

visit my home, and I confidently hope

for a friendly reception from my countrymen.

In the meanwhile my immediate plans

for the future include a three months'

residence in the autumn, a necessary luxu-

ry after singing uninterrupted since

last November. I shall reappear on the

stage next winter at Lisbon, proceeding

thence to Madrid and ultimately to St.

Petersburg. I am also in treaty for a

tour through South America after my

visit to the United States, having received

a flattering offer of \$8,000 dollars a

night. This is a higher salary than is paid to any prima donna, with the excep-

tion of K. M. Patti, who, of course,

is an exception in every respect, and it is

higher than anything that is offered at

the various European capitals, where I

usually receive \$1,000 a night. Even

this may not be a figure attained by

very few singers. In London the prices

are considerably lower than in

other cities, owing to the comparative

smallness of the opera-going public.

Over all the festivities of a Russian

winter, there nevertheless hangs a per-

manent cloud--the fear of the Nihilists to keep free from cold. Well, it is not the danger of dynamite. There is always an easy task, and the possession of a voice is a great responsibility. For a prima donna her voice must be her first consideration and everything else has to give way to it. Still, with ordinary care, I manage to avoid sore throats even in London. When I go out at night instead of burdening myself with heavy woolen or acacia-saws, I envelope my head in several yards of white tulle. Somehow tulle is a wonderful preservative from cold, though so few women know of it in that capacity, as a wrap it possesses the further advantage of being distinctly becoming, and of not crushing one's countenance. I commend its use to all my lady friends afflicted with cold throats.

In conclusion, I can only say that my entire operatic career has been a singularly happy one; I love my art with my whole soul, and I have met with the kindest of friends in every country of Europe. MARIE VAN ZANDT.

Flying Machines and Other "Kites."

Safety Valve.

It seems to the average individual remarkable that people can be found now a day in sufficient numbers to form such enterprises as "flying ships" and "aerial navigation" companies and render them profitable to their promoters. Almost every issue of the Patent Office Gazette contains some invention that relates to the construction of an air ship, a flying machine, or some other means of progression through the "circumambient atmosphere." It is a remarkable fact, too, that in nearly every instance they are manifestly impracticable and their usefulness can almost invariably be demonstrated without the trouble or expense of a test.

The latest scheme of this character was just come from Boston, where subscribers are invited to the "Aerial Exhibitors' Association" to be formed for the purpose of our being, according to the plan of Dr. A. G. Bousset, an air ship that will cost, "with trimmings," as Sam Weir would say, about \$25,000.

It is to be built of thin steel plates to operate on the vacuum principle, i.e., the lifting power is to be obtained by causing a partial vacuum in a large vessel.

made of thin steel plates of great tensile strength, thoroughly braced inside by a "new development in mechanism that will resist pressure from the outside." It is expected to be able to raise and carry at a speed of seventy miles an hour, driven by electric and mechanical apparatus, a ton of 200 passengers, and, say, fifty tons of mail and other matter, and to move independently of air currents, temperature, etc.

It is claimed that eminent engineers have informed the engineer's plan, and it is possible that quite a number of subscribers can be obtained to the enterprise, perhaps even some individuals with more money than sense, and an aversion to be known as the "father of aerial navigation," may be found willing to shoulder the bulk of the cost of such a contrivance. There seems to be no end to the "guys" who are ready to swear off such an airship, as the Kite's motor boats, the Chicago Wabash fraud, etc., abundantly demonstrate, and they all come to an untimely end. Sometimes these spread financial ruin in their wake, sometimes they single individuals bear the brunt of the misfortune, as in the case of the Campbell "airship" and its unfortunate navigator, but their culmination is invariably of such a character as to bear with it its own warning. Who will step up and subscribe to the new wind bag?

Newspaper English.

Blackwood's Magazine.

We are not only getting into the habit of using French words, but also of translating French phrases into our English. For instance there is scarcely a paper I take up which does not inform me that something has been "C

IN THE NEWS.

Wisconsin's Bloody Terror in the Courts of the Law.

The Capture Cleverly Elected by Two Thieves.

He Confesses that He is the Lone Highwayman.

Securing Evidence Found on His Person.

Black Bart Captured.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 3.—"Black Bart," the lone highwayman of Wisconsin, was captured at Republic this morning. Particulars of the capture have not yet been received. He is the man who was on Monday noon last at the Gogebic stage. There were four prominent people in it, Donald Mackercorn, of the First National Bank of Minneapolis; A. G. Ferschwein, of Belleville; Robert Kinton, of the Bank of Monroe, Chicago, and Wm. Factor, a son of Chicago. When he stopped the stage and demanded that the party "cash in," one of them began firing at him. The robber returned fire. Mackercorn was badly wounded, but will recover. Ferschwein was hit twice and is out of the consciousness, while the horses dashed away with the rest of the party. The robber went through him and disappeared. Three hours after Ferschwein was picked up and cared for, but died that night. Parties with 2,000 pounds were at once organized and a systematic hunt begun, which ended as stated. Bart's real name is Raymond Eazley. He has been a terror to the whole country since, robbing 12 stages, or railroad trains or individuals indiscriminately.

THE CAPTURE.

MARQUETTE, Mich., August 3.—The south bound Milwaukee and Northern train from Champion reached Republic at 7.5 o'clock. Deputy Sheriff Gode stepped aboard the train and arrested a man who answers in every particular to the description of the highwayman who held up the Gogebic stage. He will be brought here this afternoon. When the officer made the arrest the man drew a revolver upon him, but was promptly knocked down and handcuffed on. The man now confesses that he is the man wanted for the Gogebic stage robbery. Convincing evidence was found on his person in the shape of three pocketbooks, one belonging to Ferschwein and bearing his name. He also had three revolver and three good watches.

MARQUETTE, Mich., August 3.—Monday morning, the Gogebic stage robber was captured at Republic in this county this morning. The method by which the capture was effected was clever and neat as the bandit's own experts have been caring and ascertaining. There is no doubt whatever that Bozay is the same man who started the entire north west about two months ago by a single-handed robbery on the through train on the Milwaukee & Northern railway road at this junction and, after tribute on a score or more of passengers, that four weeks later rode up to a store in a small country settlement and at the muzzle of the revolver compelled the proprietor to contribute the contents of his safe, and still later at 6 o'clock on the Wisconsin Central railway.

Bozay was brought to this city at 2 p.m. to-day and incarcerated in the county jail. An associated press reporter said he had made for the timber woods immediately after the stage robbery. He pursued rapidly eastward and struck the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway about fifty miles this side of Nestoria. There he boarded a train and rode to Champion, the northern terminus of the Milwaukee and Northern. Republic lies ten miles south of Champion, and to that point Bozay made his way afoot. He arrived at the Republic house for lodgings and was assigned to a room. It was about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he arrived there. He ate supper and an hour later was shown to his room. The guard observed striking harmony with the description of the Gogebic stage robber, and informed the village marshal, who had also been notified by Dr. Wriser, a justice of the peace, who had met the man on the street. The marshal notified Deputy Sheriff Gode, and together they went to the office. Finding the man already suspicious, their own suspicions were confirmed, but they decided not to disturb the stranger in his room. They were certain he was well armed and would shoot if disturbed. It was therefore considered best to wait until morning, and the man of capture was quickly determined upon.

Bozay arose at six o'clock, ate a light breakfast and paid his bill. He had a revolver and pistol, and was found with a small rope. In his improvised grip he carried a change of clothing. On going the man over his shoulder he started off, intending to move for the Wisconsin timber camps. The officers were awaiting his appearance on the street. They were dressed in citizen's clothing to avoid arousing suspicitions. As Bozay approached them they walked toward him, apparently engaged in earnest conversation and paying no attention to the stranger at all. When they came near they started to a low, hasty pace between them. No sooner were they abreast than the officers seized their man, one at each shoulder, and threw him to the pavement. Bozay struggled and tried to reach his hip pocket, nearly succeeding in doing so. At this moment, Police-man Warden came to and with his stick gave the prostrate man a rap on the head, which quieted him and he made no further resistance. Fingers were then applied, and the terror of northern Wisconsin and Michigan was secure in the hands of the law. A purse found on Bozay's person bore the name of A. Ferschwein in large letters on the inside cover. Ferschwein was the man who was killed during the attack upon the stage.

The National Encampment.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—The closing session of the national encampment was held to-day. There was a prolonged

discussion over a resolution in favor of the allowance of pensions of \$12 per month to all soldiers who prefer a home and who relinquish the right to re-enter the national military asylum. Said on the table. The encampment then adopted a resolution confirming the action of the twenty-second national encampment upon pension legislation by congress. This embraces the disabled bill, and also a call for the passage of a per diem pension bill.

The principal debate of the day was had over a resolution to deprive post-department commanders of the right to vote at national encampments. This proposition was finally voted down, 187 to 86. A proposal to admit to full members the wives of the veterans without the right to vote or wear a badge was rejected. Officers elected were instructed to adjourn.

The South Park Wreck.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The Leadville express on the South Park was derailed near Estabrook last night by the spreading of the tracks and several cars thrown down an embankment. Josiah Gale, of Gassburg, Ia., was instantly killed, and a number of other passengers injured but not seriously.

A Double Hanging.

FORT SMITH, Ark., August 30.—A double hanging occurred here to-day. The two men were Jack Spaniard, a white Cherokee Indian, and Wm. Walker, a negro, both murderers. Walker listened to the death warrant with seeming indifference. Spaniard, when the guard entered his cell to handcuff him, seized a chair and threatened to beat to death any one who touched him. His object was to induce the guards to shoot him. He failed. Walker rose to shoot him. Three charges of an hour were required to induce him to listen to reason, and then he submitted to being manacled. Arriving at the gallows some time was spent in religious devotions. When the nooses were adjusted the jack caps were placed and the trap was sprung. The necks of both were broken by the fall. Spaniard was hanged for the murder of J. S. Deputy Sheriff Erwin, a year ago, while endeavoring to rescue a criminal from the officers. Walker was murdered. Calvin Church, co-conspirator, a year and a half ago.

Editorial Association.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—The National Editorial Association elected officers to-day to own: C. A. Lee of Pawtucket, R. I., president; E. B. Fletcher, of Morris, the present corresponding secretary, was elected second vice president; E. W. Doane, of Missouri, third vice president; T. Y. Doane, of Ohio, corresponding secretary; Wm. Kennedy, of Peoria, recording secretary; J. E. May, of Chicago, assistant recording secretary; A. C. Lowell, of Illinois, treasurer. The next annual meeting will be at Boston. In the afternoon the delegates embarked on a steamer and proceeded to St. Clair Flats, where an elaborate banquet was extended them, thus closing the convention. Many editors will extend their tour to Niagara Falls to-morrow, while others will return home.

Naval Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is reported that officials of the navy department are contemplating asking congress for permission to consignate the revenue marine and other subsidiary departments with the navy proper. This carries with it the condemnation and sale of all revenue cutters and other vessels unfit for use in war, and the putting of a fleet of torpedo boats, gunboats, four-decked cruisers etc., to their present places.

Reward for Mail Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued the following: "Ordered, in consequence of frequent armed attacks made by highway robbers upon United States mails in the western states and territories for some time past, the post office department for the year ending June 30, '60, will pay the sum of one thousand dollars reward for the arrest and conviction in a United States court of any person found guilty of making an armed attack upon any stage coach or railway mail having mail in transit." This reward will be paid to the persons or persons causing such arrest and conviction upon the presentation of satisfactory proof to this department."

De Paris' Manifesto.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Comte de Paris has issued an electoral manifesto. He declares his object is to snatch the house from the hands of the oppressive faction. He counsels the union of conservatives and the tolerance of Bonapartists, whose programme of revision, he says, will release France from servitude and restore religious peace. He expresses the belief that imperialism will not refuse to support a strong monarchy, and appeals for the assistance of a those who wish to found an honest republic.

Grand Army Council.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The new Grand Army council of administration was announced to-day. Among the members are the following: Arizona, not represented; California, J. V. Tracy; Los Angeles; Colorado and Wyoming, M. C. Bagley; Greeley; Idaho, George L. Stow; Boise City; Montana, not represented; New Mexico, James A. Purdy; Santa Fe; Oregon, not represented; Washington territory and Alaska, T. R. McCoy; Tacoma.

Fatal Accident to a Tourist.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—Tuesday evening a party of tourists, a Southerner, a man made of Long's Peak, Wednesday morning, were at an altitude of fourteen thousand feet, a Mt. Sopris, Colorado, attempted to start a boulder rolling down a mountain side, and in so doing his revolver fell from his pocket and exploded, the ball striking him in the neck, killing him instantly. The remains were carried down the mountain side and were buried in the ground.

Railroad Disaster.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 30.—A special passenger train and a wood stock train collided near Middlebury on the Central Vermont road to-night. It is reported several persons were killed or injured. A wrecking train has left for the scene of the disaster.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—All were communicating with Rutland as soon as possible to get further particulars of the wreck.

The American Bar.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The American Bar association to-day elected Henry B. Crooks, of St. Louis, president, and a. m. w. vice-president. Among them are Pres. Garrison for Indiana and ex-Attorney General Garfield from Arkansas, and the following from the west: California, George W. Yontz; of San Diego; Montana, Dennis S. Water.

Collision of Freights.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 30.—Two freight trains on the B. & M. New York and Pennsylvania road came together at Concourse last night. Fifteen cars are reported wrecked. The engineer, C. E. Comstock, was killed, and a brakeman badly injured. Two ramps are supposed to be buried under the wrecks.

The State of Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Farewell addresses have been sent to the Marquess of Londonderry, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In replying to them, he says he is pleased to be able to assert that the state of the country has improved, and rejoices in it, as it is only parting with friends.

Fall of an Elevator.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The case attached to an elevator at the Palace, 21a, Yingling's, clearly hospital, broke this afternoon, precipitating the car from the top floor to the basement. The elevator contained five nurses and an elevator boy, all of whom were more or less injured, one nurse probably fatally.

Murder With a Stone.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—An unknown man entered the laundry of a Chinaman named Al Mon and requested him to change a five dollar note. This laundryman declined to do so, and the man went out into the street, and picking up a large stone hurled it through the open doorway, striking Al Mon on the head, inflicting fatal injuries. The assassin escaped.

Government's Telegraph Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Postmaster General Wanamaker and Postmaster Norvin Green had a consultation last evening respecting the telegraph service furnished the government by the Western Union Telegraph Company. While details of the plan have not been arranged it is understood satisfactory progress is being made toward agreement upon the method by which the postmaster general will be paid by the postmaster general. The question of rates to the government for telegraph service is the point at issue, but by no means the principal question, as Postmaster General Wanamaker's plan contemplates the confirmation of the functions of the post office department in the direction of co-operation with the telegraph company to secure cheaper and better service. Possibility of a postal telegraphing is rumored, but no confirmation of it is obtainable.

A New Mining Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Comstock Tunnel company filed a certificate of incorporation in the secretary of state's office to-day. The company has a capital of \$4,000,000 divided into two thousand shares and is formed for general mining business, accumulating, conducting, selling and supplying water for mining purposes and lands and water power suitable for mining purposes. The incorporators are Herman Beier, Peter W. Van Awe, Eugene Seaman and Otto Loewenthal. Theodore Sudro, Borden McJunkin and Henry C. Kauder are named as trustees. The headquarters of the company will be in New York, and its operations will be carried on in the town of Sastro and the counties of Lyon, Storey and Washoe, Nevada. The Commercial Cable company has filed a certificate of increase of capital from \$8,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

SHELLI A Prisoner.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—It was general y believed this morning that \$10,000 would be demanded to-day for Mrs. Hamilton. She will, however, remain a prisoner at May's Dancing over Sunday anyway. Hamilton, who left Atlantic City this morning, returned this evening. He spent the night with his son at No. 1 cottage. Dr. Crosby, the physician attending Nurse Donne, who was seen this evening, declared his patient constantly improving and out of danger. Prosecutor Thompson took exception to the term used by Dr. Crosby when he says, "I now consider her out of all danger." Mr. Thompson says he must have a qualified certificate that the patient is entirely out of danger from Dr. Crosby, and so an examination and certificate by one other physician whom he can select before he will consent to bailing the prisoner.

Chicago's Annexation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Proceedings tending to test the legality of the recent election by which surrounding suburbs were annexed to Chicago were set in the circuit court to-day. Treasurer True, of the annexed town of Lakeview, had begun suit to compel the county treasurer to turn over to him, as treasurer of Lakeview, taxes collected up to the end of the new Chicago, on the theory that the recent annexation was unconstitutional. Argumens were heard to-day on this point, and the court decided against Mr. True. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state, and will come before that tribunal in October next. In case the annexation is declared unconstitutional, the decision will apply to all of the other suburbs recently annexed.

American Tanneries Secured.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Ferdinand A. Lyman, the financier and banker, and Walter Potter, sales for England today, having secured control of an English syndicate of tanneries in New England and New York. For this purpose Ferdinand Lyman has been selected. This proves a success, it is intended to invest fifty millions more and take the tanneries in the country, and to be operated as one great concern. It is said the money to be made under this system will revolutionize the tanning trade.

Henry Shaw's Funeral.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Lieutenant Henry Shaw, of Borodine's Garde, came to-day from Carlsbad's church, 16th and Locust streets. There was a tremendous crush of people to witness the venerable marshal's last rites. Bishop Purcell conducted the services. The Honorable George N. Donnan, Governor Francis, Mayor Noonan and many other leading citizens of the city and state. The remains were deposited in the mausoleum in the garde, which Mr. Shaw had built, at the time of his death.

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THE FIELD STRIKE.

Delegates for Immature Servants.

Last Telegrams.

Early Threshers on the Banks of the Susquehanna.

A General Session of Labor Next Week Threatened.

Parliament Prorogued Till Nov. 10 or 12.

Parliament Prorogued.

The London Strike.

London, Aug. 30.—Indications this morning are not very favorable to immediate settlement. A meeting of a committee of the strikers was held last night, at which important action was taken tending to make the strike general. A manifesto was issued early this morning so much appealing to workmen in every calling in London to strike on Monday next, unless the demands of the dockmen are conceded to. The final demands are six pence an hour for a regular day's work, eight pence an hour for overtime, counting from six p. m. until 8 a. m. Under the contract system the pay is eight pence during regular working hours, a shilling for overtime, no job to be employed less than four hours. A man addressed six thousand men at a Lower Bill, giving as the watchword, "No Surrender." He was cheered to the echo. Three thousand iron workers at the dock were present.

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MONUMENT MATTERS.

A heavy frost on the 2d. last night, it is feared some damage is done to vines of all kinds.

Miss Nellie Grace of Springdale, L. I., a young old friend in this place. She spent several months here as year for health's sake, and returned to her home very much benefited.

Edward Lembeck left this week for Denver to enter the university for the year. The Monument corner band will therefore lose a good member, as he plays one of the leading parts.

Miss Eva Ford, a young daughter of Dr. C. D. Ford, has taken a position at Lamar, Colo. with her father having lived here since a little girl, she will be missed very much by her associates.

C. C. Wentworth returned this week from an extended visit to Aspen. He enjoyed himself while gone and likes the place but there are stronger attractions here in Monument or not.

Rev. Mr. DeLong and family with their several guests who have been spending the summer here for health and pleasure made their last excursion trip for the season to Perry Park. The geyser's a favorite with the romancers in Kansas and Texas.

While visiting friends in Denver last week Dr. R. R. Roth was attacked by an uniformed police who demanded an explanation but received none. Mr. Roth took it for a setup and resisted them. There was two gun shot wounds, a one of 820 and 48 hours his opponent's brother, James, is in Denver investigating the matter.

J. M. Ba., of the firm of Simey & Ba., book publishers, Chicago, also a sister Mrs. Alice Gardner, of Chicago have been spending in town a few days taking orders for some very fine books. Mr. Ba. is an old gentleman and has traveled extensively throughout the United States and he considers this scenery along the base of the mountains the grandest he has ever witnessed.

Last Saturday the 8th of August Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Justin gave a birthday party for their three oldest boys, Joe, Fred and Leslie, aged respectively nine, eight and four years. A bountiful meal consisting of a variety of delicacies of the season was set before the title boys who in it ample justice everything passed off pleasantly and the affair was well enjoyed by all. The boys were the recipients of a number of presents. A time is nothing unusual. The strange part of it is that the birthdays of the boys all occur in the same month and on the same day of the month—the 8th of August.

A German W. R. Barnes and family left for Lee, Ohio, Wednesday where they will visit friends.

Rudo Preissel has entered into a partnership with F. L. House for the purpose of carrying on a hardware business.

Mrs. Anna Alice can't make fine bro's on her vacation, but spent four days in the office of the district court Tuesday.

The ground has been purchased in West Colorado Springs for a school house. The location is just east of the Willamette tract. The erection of the building will begin in a few weeks.

Dr. Gurney of former Washington county, Kas., a well known physician and surgeon and a writer of some prominence, is visiting his sons, who are connected with the Rock Island railroad and located at Roswell. The doctor purposes locating permanently in this county in the near future.

The cast of the "Consumer Magazine" includes the very best of our cabinet, and under the management of Bearss are progressing very satisfactorily. The day will be presented at the opera house Thursday evening September 21st, for the benefit of the Beehive Sanitarium, and nothing will be neglected to make it an artistic as well as a financial success.

The firemen's benefit game was played Monday night, 8-70, which amount has been presented to two members of the department who have been sick for some time. The members of the Jackson and B. F. Crowe Hose companies desire us to extend their thanks to their many friends and the women who were willing to sacrifice in getting up the benefit.

President Charles Francis Adams and a party of Union Pacific officials, returned from their trip over the Rio Grande Wednesday and the evening in their special car for El Paso. To a reporter in answer to an inquiry as to the special object of their visit to every, one of the party said that they had come so far for pleasure. A number of rumors were afloat as to various projects the party were supposed to be looking up but none of them could be traced to an authoritative source.

The hearing, in the suit brought by the Broadmoor car company and others against the Broadmoor water company for temporary injunction to restrain the latter from taking water from the Cheyenne ditch, was to have come up before Judge Campbell in the circuit court chambers Wednesday afternoon, but was postponed owing to the fact that the defendants did not have a copy of the complaint. The hearing was set for Thursday at one o'clock. The car company and others made their request for an injunction in this case, on the

ground of priority of rights. They have retained Weston & Vale as their counsels, and Judge Bassey of that firm will appear for them at the hearing. Judge Pease will appear for the Broadmoor company.

The contract has been let for the erection of a brick building on Euerano street, on the southwest corner of the alley between Cascade avenue and Tejon street. The building will be erected by Mr. Frank Marvin and will be two stories high and seven years deep. The owner has already been engaged by Artz Brothers, who will go to a common business. The upper floor will be let out for offices.

On the 27th of September there will be a meeting held at Table Rock by the board of trade of the Denver district. Several addresses will be delivered of interest to ranchmen and the meeting should be well attended. "We will be very well for some of our merchants and estate men to be present, as we are interested in the prosperity of the richest agricultural district in the country.

Miss L. C. Oatieri, the well known temperance speaker, will give an address at the Methodist Episcopal church on next Sunday evening. The Boston speaker says of her Miss Oatieri will be given a good arrangement of thought, clear, "a voice and a distinct articulation, and an earnest belief in the truth of the cause she advocates is going most effectively to inform world."

Mr. William Larbarg, of Colorado City, is visiting a cousin, Henry Larbarg, of West Colorado Springs. Mr. Larbarg is one of a number of heirs who are interested in the settlement of an estate in Englewood which is estimated to be worth eight million dollars. Owing to a contest over the will, the probability is that the settlement will not be reached for some time.

Mr. Emery P. Moon, of Durango, has furnished us the following record of the weather for the week ending Sept. 4, 1889. Highest temperature, 95°, on the 3d; lowest temperature, 42°, on the 4th; weekly mean temperature, 67.48°. Direction of wind, three days south, one day west, two days veering.

The motion to set aside and revoke the injunction aeterno granted in the case of Dunlap vs. Gwin was heard before Judge Campion in chambers yesterday, but the motion was overruled. The petition for a receiver in the same case will be heard at some future time.

Frost was reported from the surrounding country yesterday morning. Wednesday night was the coldest since last spring. The thermometer at 8 a. m. was thirty nine degrees above zero.

George J. Rogers

The Warsaw, I. L. has been granted the following notice of the late George Rogers, "father" of Mr. J. S. Rogers, city editor of the GAZETTE, who died on Tuesday, August 29th, at his home in Warsaw.

The deceased was born in Berne, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., December 2, 1824, son of Penru and Mary Rogers, natives of New York, who emigrated to Illinois and settled in Quincy. He was educated in Quincy and was there admitted to the bar, pursuing his studies in the office of A. M. Weller. A meron Wheat in 1849, animated by the spirit of adventure which took so many risks to California he crossed the plains and spent two years on the Pacific coast returning to Quincy in 1851. He resumed the practice of law, and in 1855 he removed to Warsaw, here pursuing his profession until elected county clerk in 1866. In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary F., daughter of Major John Scott, to whom seven children were born, five of whom—Mrs. Minnie Carl, E. Sam. S., Ned C. and John W.—with their mother, survive to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. Two children—George F. and May—preceded their father, and are buried at Cartage.

After his election as county clerk in 1866, Mr. Rogers removed to Cartage and there resided until 1882, when he returned to Warsaw and here made his home until his death.

Mr. Rogers served two terms—from 1866 to 1871—in the capacity of county clerk, and as a member of the board of education of Cartage. In 1882, he was appointed J. S. county marshal, and his promptness and efficiency won for him the confidence of the officials having charge of the census of Illinois. Mr. Rogers being the first deputy to make the report. On the 1st of October, 1882, he was associated for a time in the practice of law with G. F. E. Finley, and after the latter's removal, to Dodge City, Kansas, in 1885, Mr. Rogers continued in his profession alone. In 1888 he was elected supervisor and reelected in 1890. Back in the 80's he served as a city clerk.

His imperfect outline shows he of a man who served his fellowmen better than he served himself. Generous to a fault, no worthy person in need ever approached him in vain for assistance, and many an unworthy one abused the kindness of his heart. Tender and compassionate, his services as well as his means were a true command of suffering humanity, and an appeal to sympathy a way enlisted a interest. In his business relations, however, in his business transactions, as able a bearing towards everybody, he commanded the esteem of all who came in contact with him, and numbered by hundreds. A democrat by nature, he was strong in his attachment to party, and yet he unquesionably numbered more friends among his political opponents, and had a greater personal following than any other man, of either party, in his community. In his death we lose a man, exceeding citizen, human by a good, loving husband and father. We will lose a dear and dearer to him who will come to him again no more forever on this earth. The community bows in sorrow; for the nation bows in grief.

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ground of priority of rights. They have retained Weston & Vale as their counsels, and Judge Bassey of that firm will appear for them at the hearing. Judge Pease will appear for the Broadmoor company.

GOLD & SILVER TRADE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 19, 1889, viz.: Elton F. Pre-emption C. S. 4,971 for the 1/2 sec. 33, range 67 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: George S. Scott, Frank G. Jones, James B. Wiley, Alexander R. Ferguson, all of Colorado Springs, Colo. F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 19, 1889, viz.: Elton F. Pre-emption C. S. 4,971 for the 1/2 sec. 33, range 67 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: George S. Scott, Frank G. Jones, James B. Wiley, Alexander R. Ferguson, all of Colorado Springs, Colo. F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

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